

# Health Insurance Cost prediction Using Watson Auto AI

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# **1.INTRODUCTION TO IBM WATSON**

**Watson** is a [question-answering](#) computer system capable of answering questions posed in [natural language](#), developed in IBM's DeepQA project by a research team led by [principal investigator David Ferrucci](#). Watson was named after IBM's founder and first CEO, industrialist [Thomas J. Watson](#).

The computer system was initially developed to answer questions on the [quiz show Jeopardy!](#) and, in 2011, the Watson computer system competed on *Jeopardy!* against champions [Brad Rutter](#) and [Ken Jennings](#), winning the first place prize of \$1 million.

In February 2013, IBM announced that Watson software system's first commercial application would be for [utilization management](#) decisions in [lung cancer](#) treatment at [Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center](#), New York City, in conjunction with WellPoint (now [Anthem](#)). In 2013, Manoj Saxena, IBM Watson's business chief said that 90% of nurses in the field who use Watson now follow its guidance.

# **2.LITERATURE SURVEY**

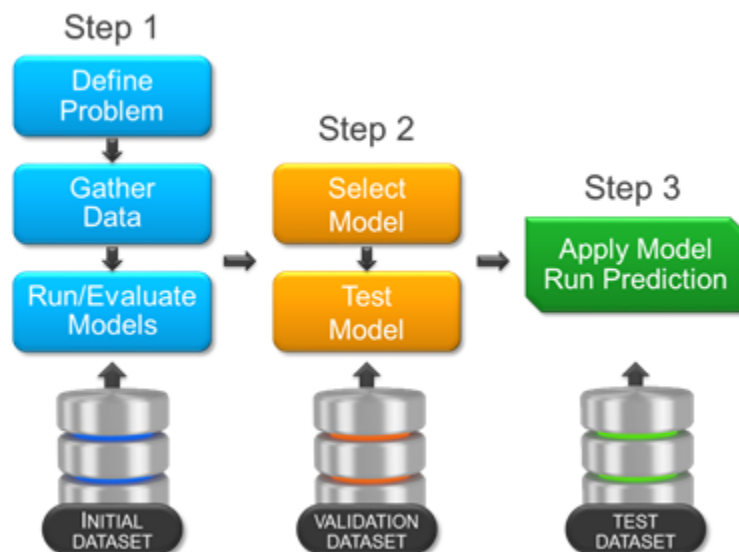
project description:-

Health Insurance companies have a tough task at determining premiums for their customers. While the health care law in any country does have some rules for companies to follow to determine premiums, it's really up to the companies on what factor/s they want to hold more weightage. Companies should know the most important factors and how much statistical importance do they hold.

solution:-

The main aim of this project is to create a model based on statistically significant factors (independent variable) which will affect premiums charges (dependent variable) by an insurance company. In this project we are using Multi Linear regression for the accurate prediction. An application is also build in Auto AI Service in IBM Cloud which can be interlinked with the model so as to view the result on UI based on input parameters.

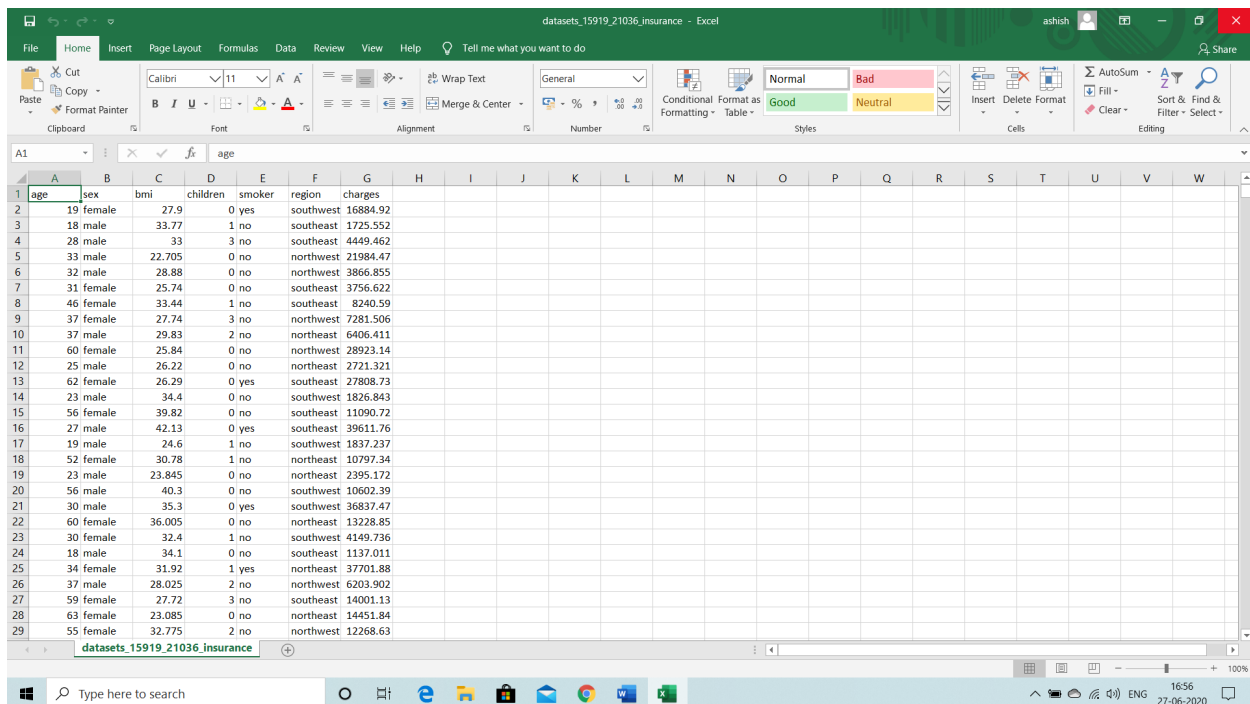
### **3.BLOCK DIAGRAM**



## 4.EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

### .DATA COLLECTION

#### STEP 1:- collection of dataset



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges																
2	19	female	27.9	0	yes	southwest	16884.92																
3	18	male	33.77	1	no	southeast	1725.552																
4	28	male	33	3	no	southeast	4449.462																
5	33	male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47																
6	32	male	28.88	0	no	northwest	3866.855																
7	31	female	25.74	0	no	southeast	3756.622																
8	46	female	33.44	1	no	southeast	8240.59																
9	37	female	27.74	3	no	northwest	7281.506																
10	37	male	29.83	2	no	northeast	6406.411																
11	60	female	25.84	0	no	northwest	28923.14																
12	25	male	26.22	0	no	northeast	2721.321																
13	62	female	26.29	0	yes	southeast	27808.73																
14	23	male	34.4	0	no	southwest	1826.843																
15	56	female	39.82	0	no	southeast	11090.72																
16	27	male	42.13	0	yes	southeast	39611.76																
17	19	male	24.6	1	no	southwest	1837.237																
18	52	female	30.78	1	no	northeast	10797.34																
19	23	male	23.845	0	no	northeast	2395.172																
20	56	male	40.3	0	no	southwest	10602.39																
21	30	male	35.3	0	yes	southwest	36837.47																
22	60	female	36.005	0	no	northeast	13228.85																
23	30	female	32.4	1	no	southwest	4149.736																
24	18	male	34.1	0	no	southeast	1137.011																
25	34	female	31.92	1	yes	northeast	37701.88																
26	37	male	28.025	2	no	northwest	6203.902																
27	59	female	27.72	3	no	southeast	14001.13																
28	63	female	23.085	0	no	northeast	14451.84																
29	55	female	32.775	2	no	northwest	12268.63																

#### STEP 2:-Refine or preprocess dataset

Dataset can be downloaded from many platforms like kaggle. It can also be created by our own. After getting appropriate dataset we have to analyze to preprocess it to get our predictions.

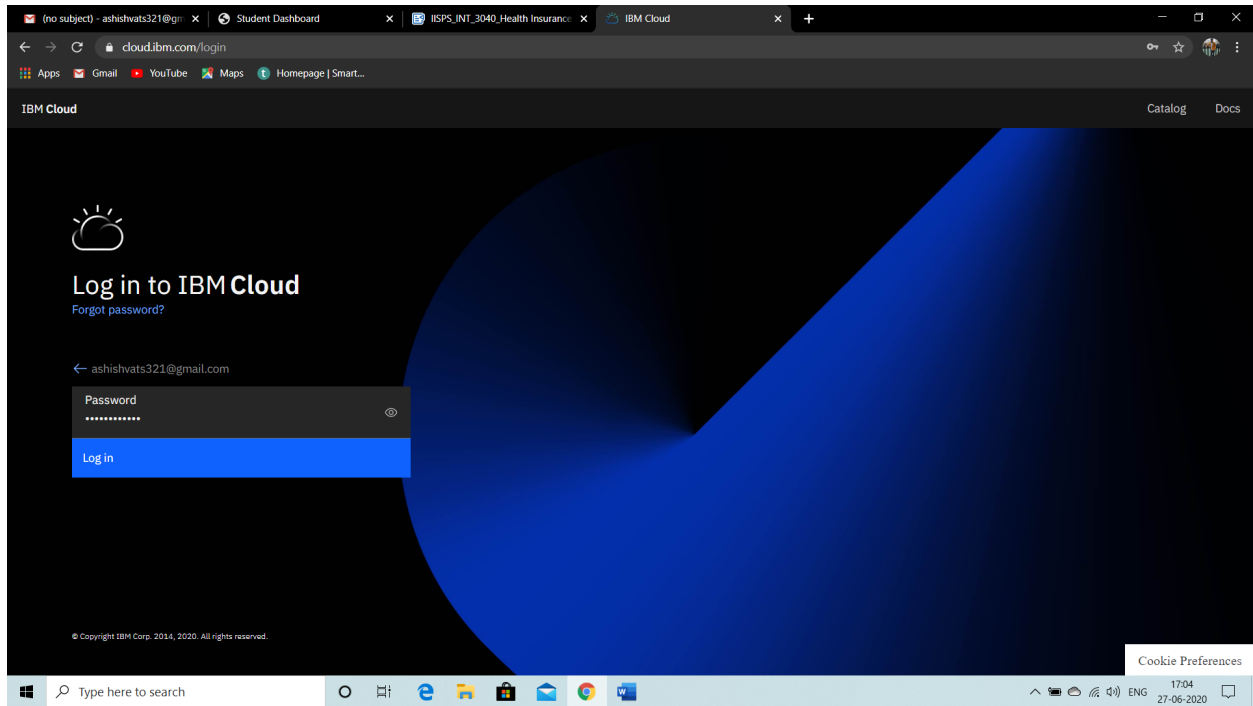
This is the dataset I have used. It contains about 7 columns and 1339 rows.

### .IBM CLOUD ACCOUNT

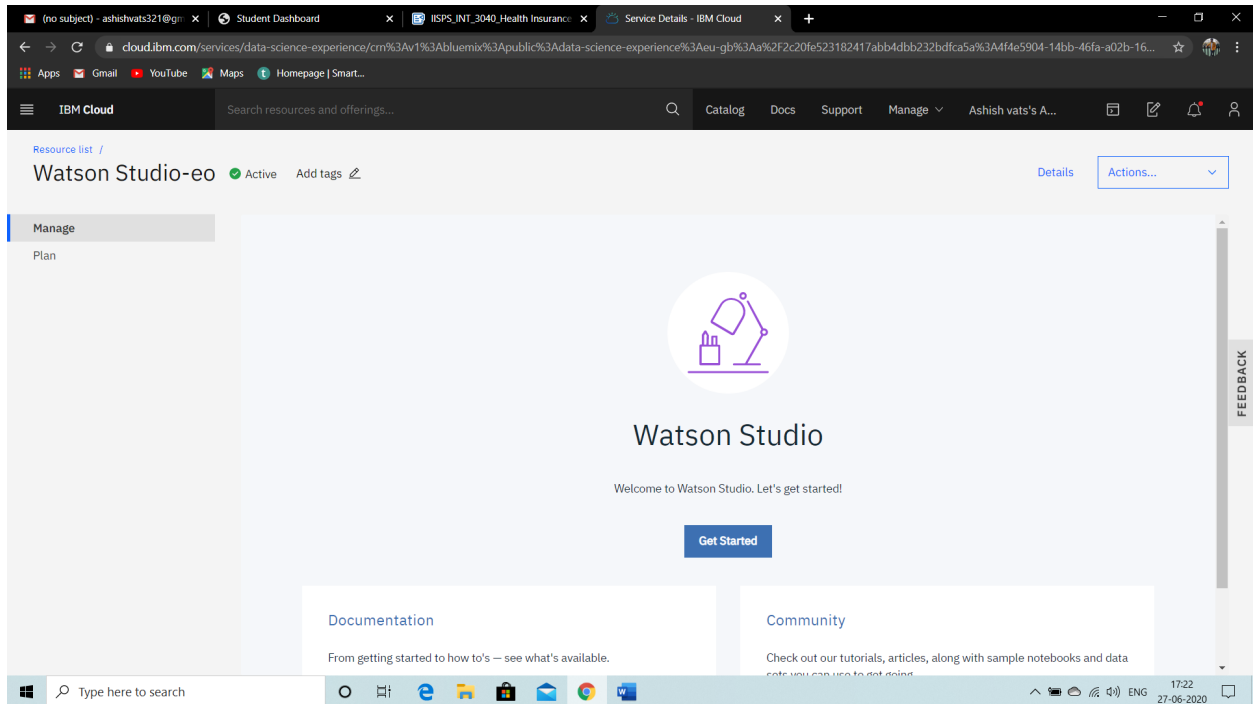
#### STEP 1:-Register to make an ibm account

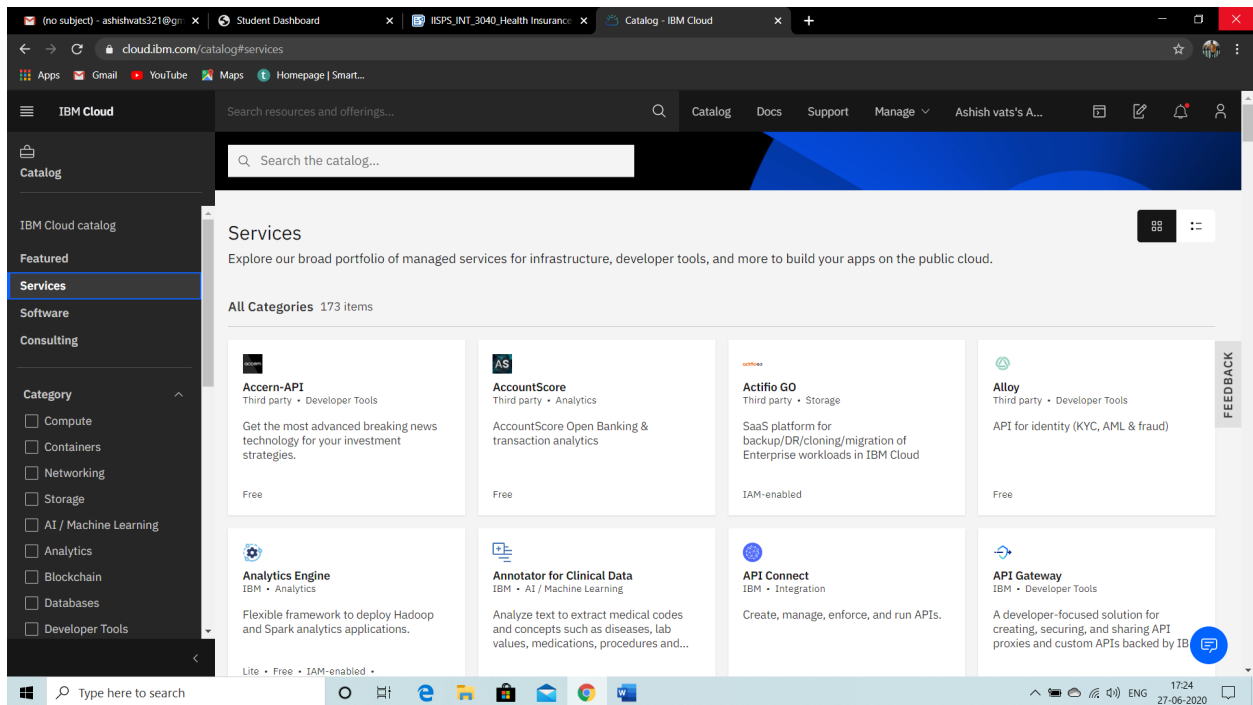
**Link for registration**---<https://cloud.ibm.com/registration>

## STEP 2:-LOGIN



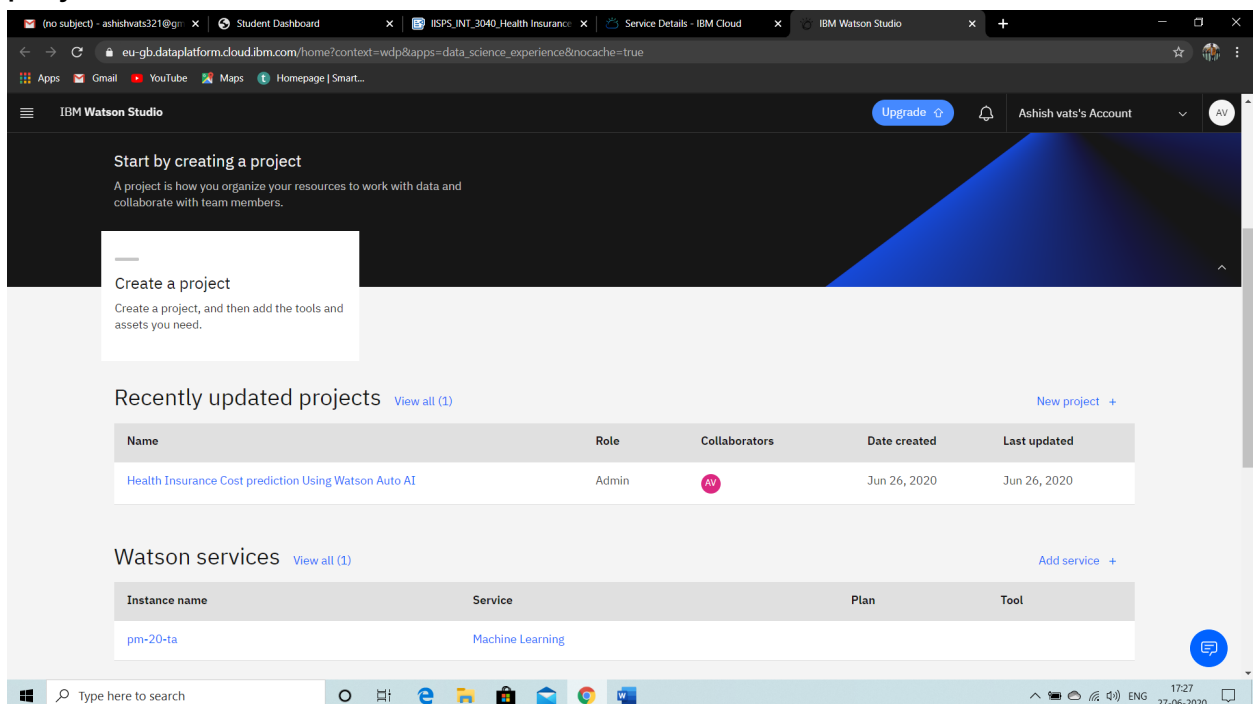
## STEP 3:- Create a watson studio platform and add a machine learning service to it.

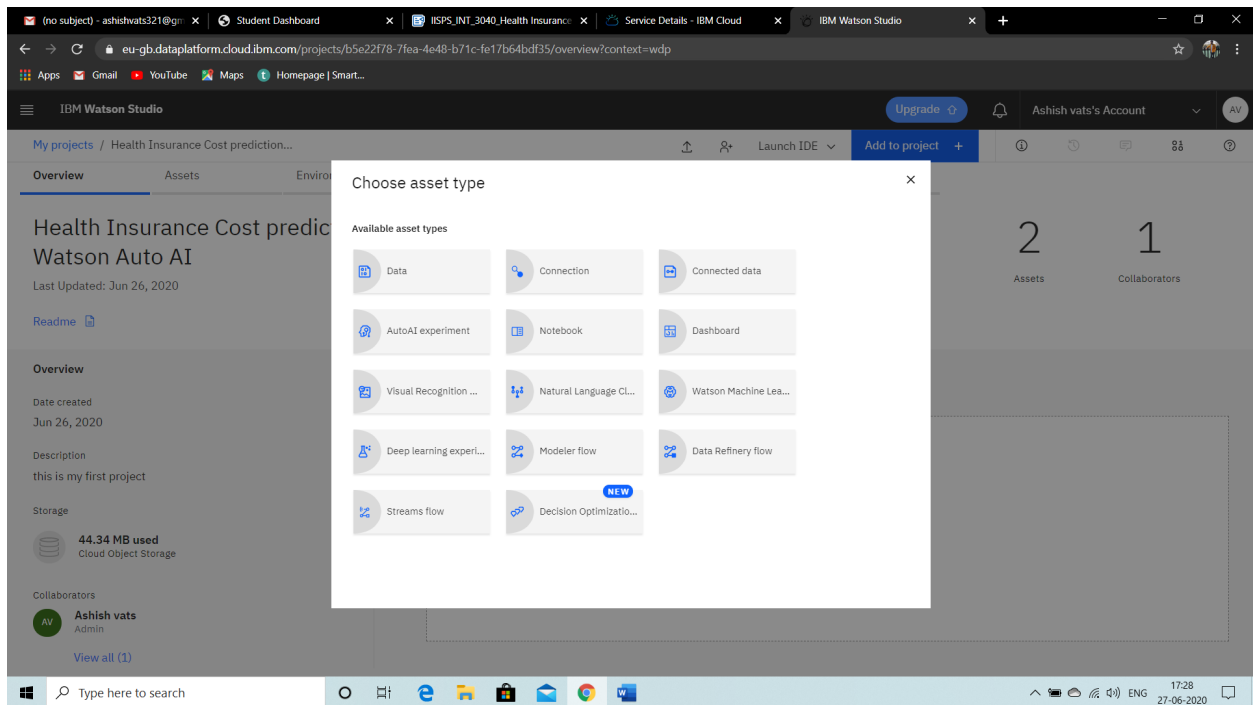




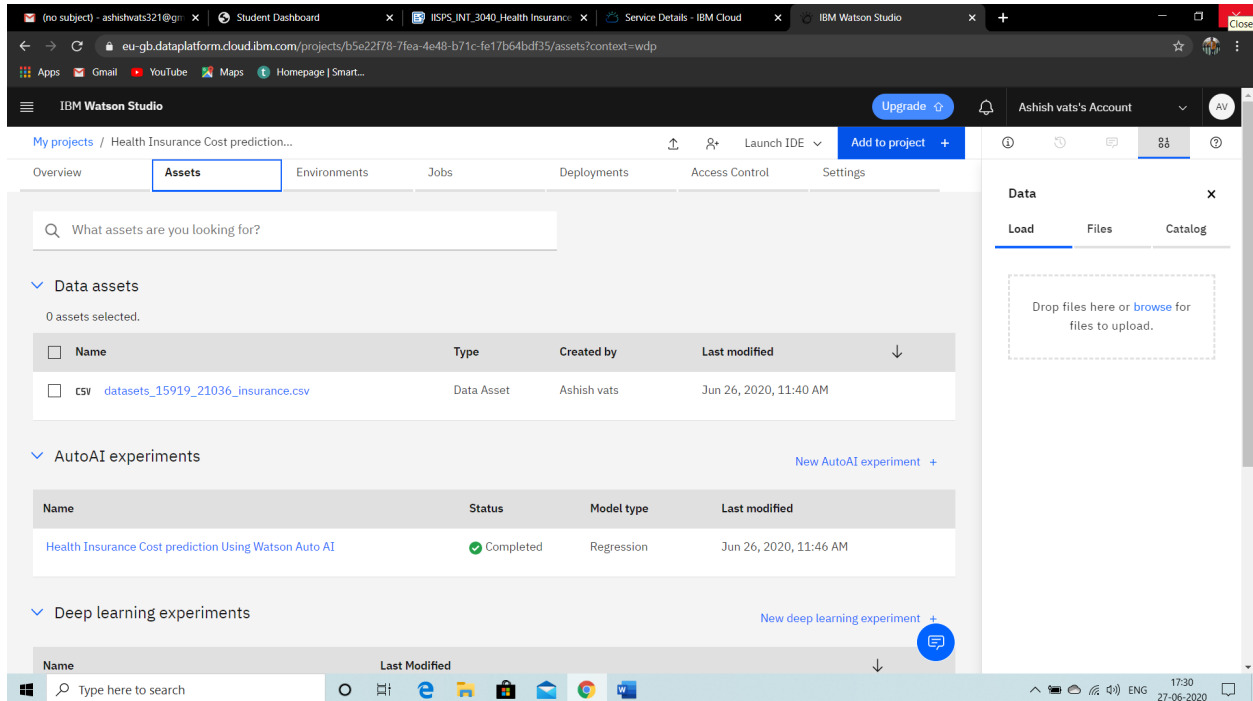
## .MODEL BUILDING

STEP 1:- Create project using watson platform and add auto ai in add projects





## STEP 2:- Import Dataset



We need to import or add the data in csv form which works as an asset for the model.

## STEP 3: - Run the model and pick the best pipeline for better accuracy.

IBM Watson Studio interface showing the "Health Insurance Cost prediction..." project. The "Pipeline comparison" tab is active, displaying a "Relationship map" and a "Progress map".

**Relationship map**  
Prediction column: charges

**Progress map**  
Experiment completed  
8 PIPELINES GENERATED  
8 pipelines generated from algorithms. See pipeline leaderboard below for more detail.  
Time elapsed: 4 minutes

**Pipeline leaderboard**

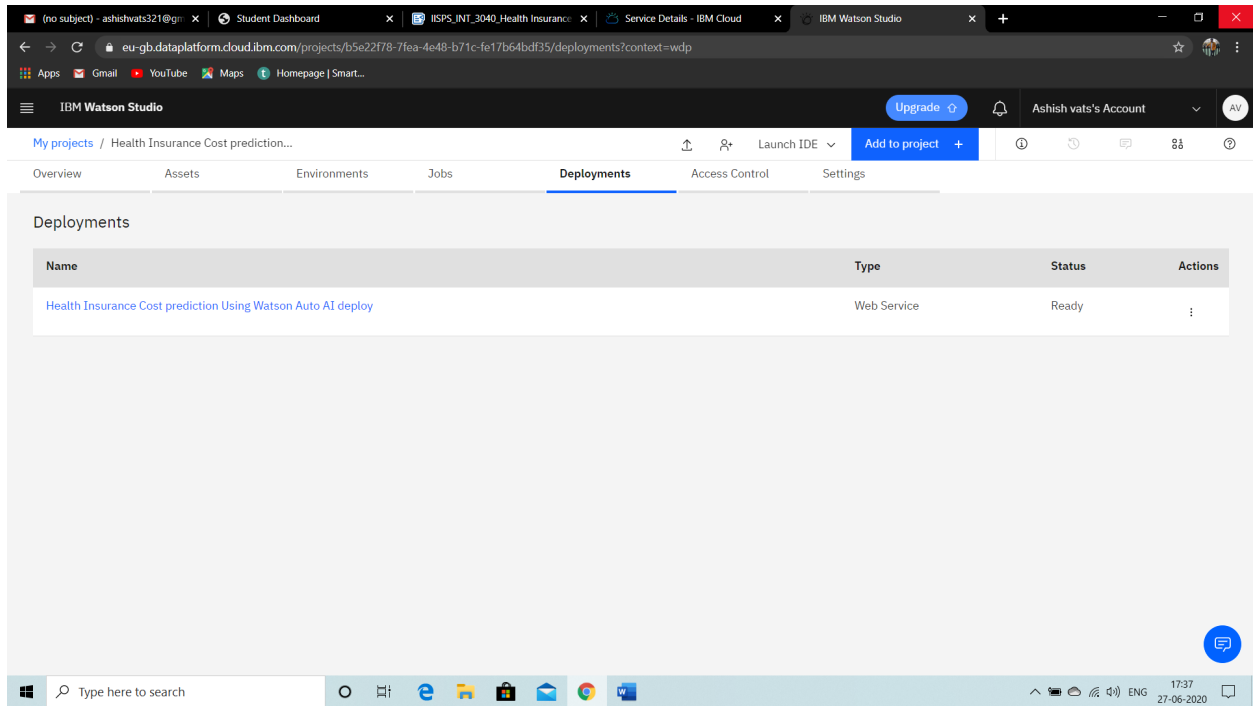
IBM Watson Studio interface showing the "Health Insurance Cost prediction..." project. The "Pipeline comparison" tab is active, displaying the "Pipeline leaderboard".

**Pipeline leaderboard**

Rank	Name	Algorithm	RMSE (Optimized)	Enhancements	Build time
1	Pipeline 8	Random Forest Regressor	4514.389	HPO-1 FE HPO-2	00:00:22
2	Pipeline 6	Random Forest Regressor	4518.153	HPO-1	00:00:10
3	Pipeline 7	Random Forest Regressor	4519.689	HPO-1 FE	00:01:20
4	Pipeline 3	Gradient Boosting Regressor	4544.414	HPO-1 FE	00:00:41
5	Pipeline 4	Gradient Boosting Regressor	4544.414	HPO-1 FE HPO-2	00:00:22
6	Pipeline 1	Gradient Boosting Regressor	4610.833	None	00:00:01
7	Pipeline 2	Gradient Boosting Regressor	4610.833	HPO-1	00:00:11
8	Pipeline 5	Random Forest Regressor	5337.487	None	00:00:01



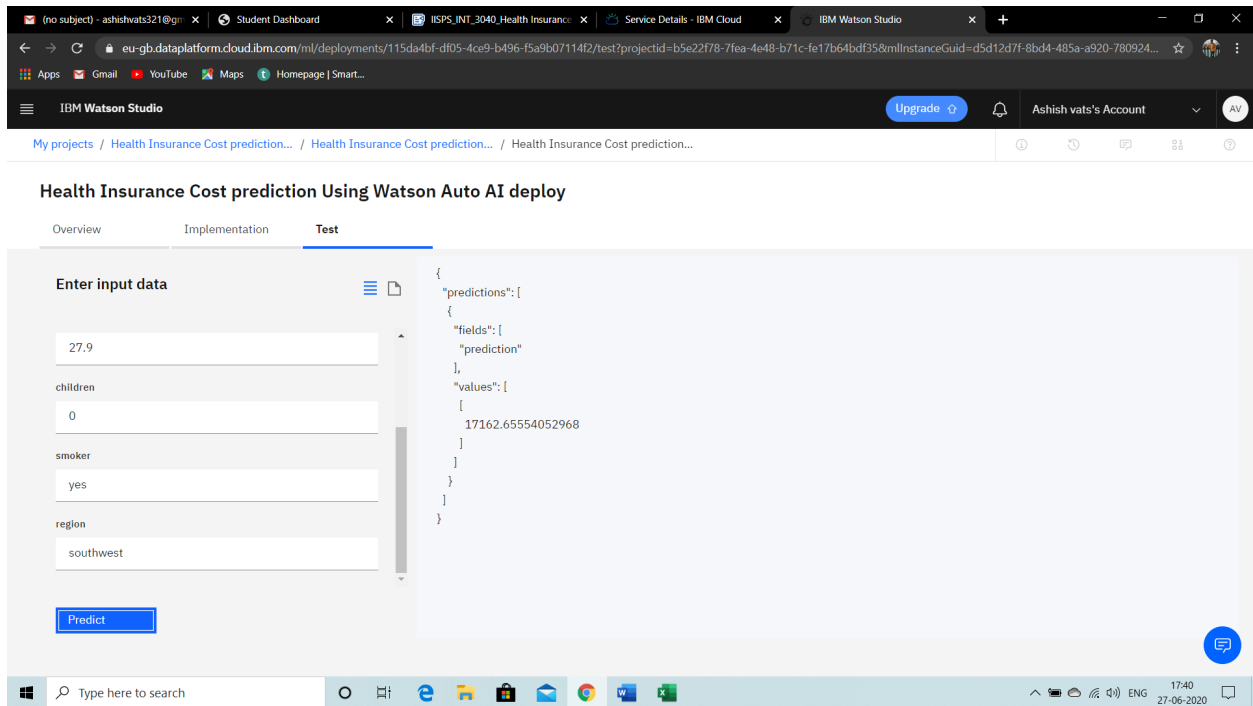
## STEP 4- Deploy and test the model



The screenshot shows the IBM Watson Studio interface. The top navigation bar includes the IBM Watson Studio logo, an 'Upgrade' button, and a user profile for 'Ashish vats's Account'. The main navigation tabs are 'My projects', 'Assets', 'Environments', 'Jobs', 'Deployments' (selected), 'Access Control', and 'Settings'. The 'Deployments' tab displays a table with the following data:

Name	Type	Status	Actions
<a href="#">Health Insurance Cost prediction Using Watson Auto AI deploy</a>	Web Service	Ready	

The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with a search bar and various application icons.



The screenshot shows the 'Test' tab of the 'Health Insurance Cost prediction Using Watson Auto AI deploy' deployment. The left sidebar contains input fields for 'Enter input data':

- 27.9
- children: 0
- smoker: yes
- region: southwest

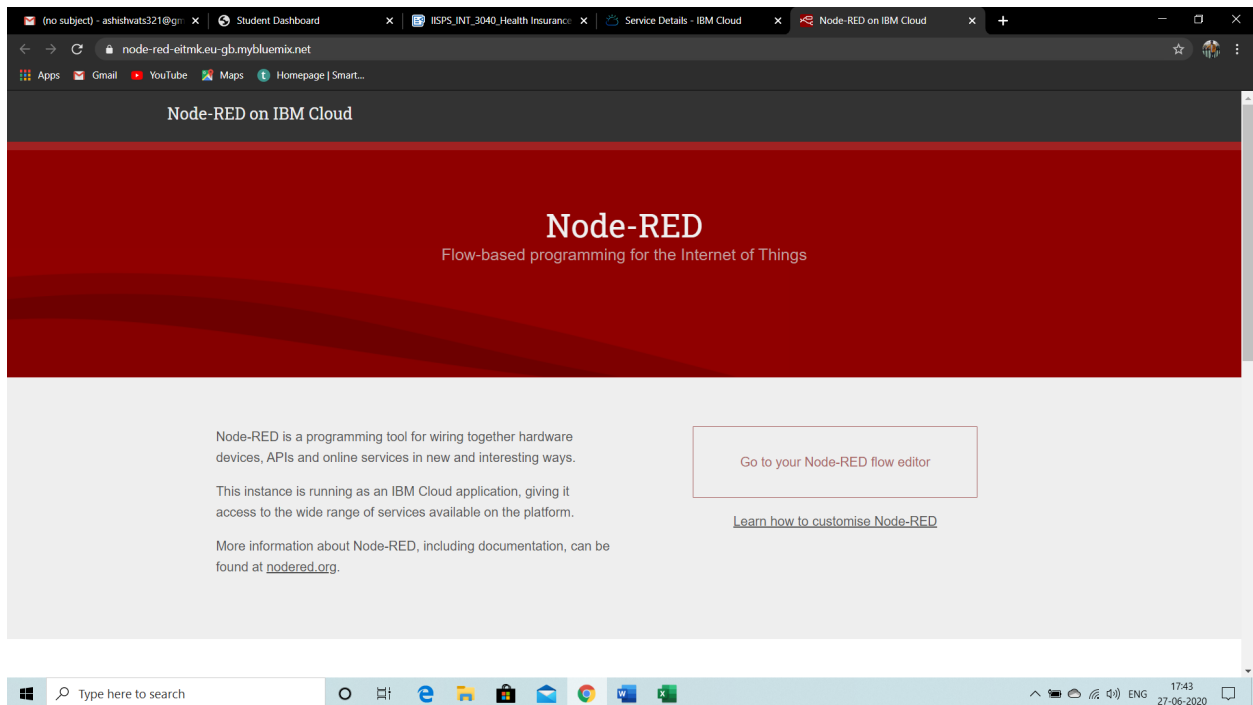
A 'Predict' button is located at the bottom of the input section. The main area displays the JSON response:

```
{
  "predictions": [
    {
      "fields": [
        "prediction"
      ],
      "values": [
        [
          17162.65554052968
        ]
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with a search bar and various application icons.

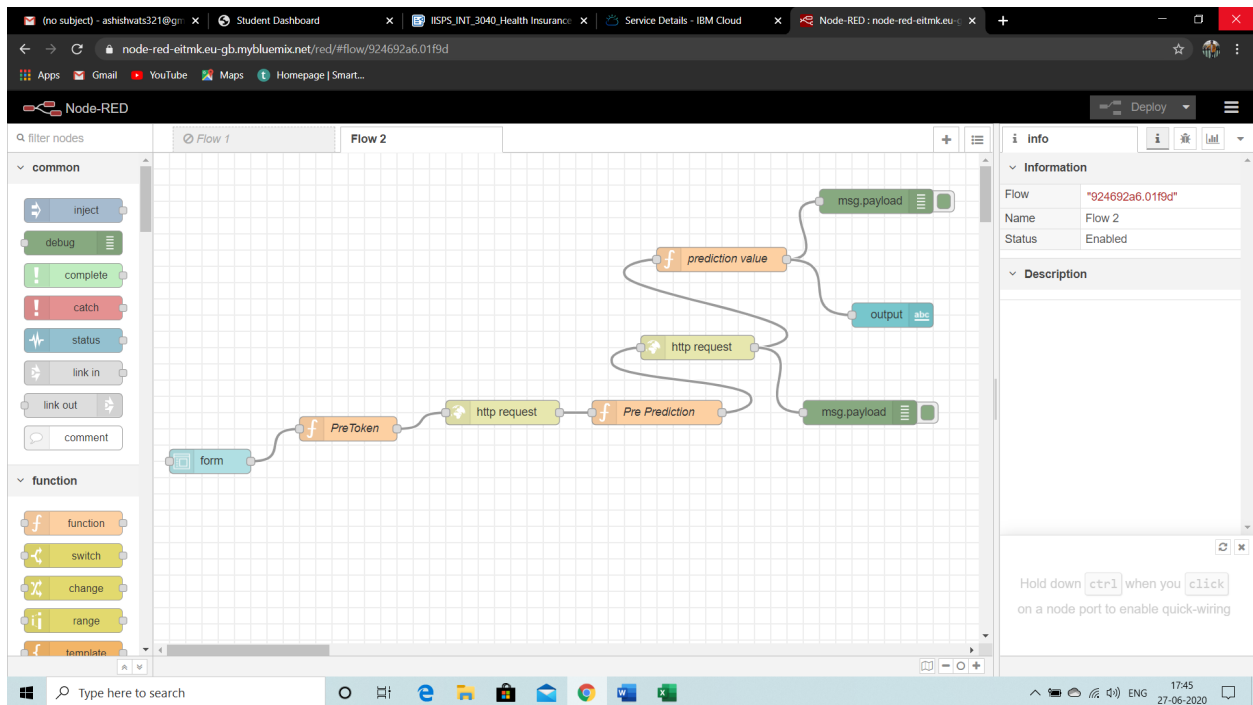
# .MODEL BUILDING

## STEP 1:-Create node red service



Select the cloud foundry apps and create node red

STEP 2 :- Use node red editor and import the Json file and make a flow



After this flow is made we have to insert the column names , url, api key in the design pallets.

### STEP 3- Deploy the flow and create ui.

The screenshot shows the Node-RED Dashboard interface. The main area displays a form titled 'Default' with the following fields and values:

- output**: 17162.65554052968
- age**: 19
- sex**: female
- bmi**: 27.9
- children**: 0
- smoker**: yes
- region**: southwest

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: **SUBMIT** and **CANCEL**.

## **5.ADVANTAGES**

The Benefits of using a health insurance premium calculator :-

1. They simplify the complex calculations of health insurance premium providing a quick result of the health insurance quote to the policy buyer.
2. Knowing a tentative amount of the medical insurance premium makes it easier to plan a financial schedule.
3. There are some online calculators available that suggest different health insurance plans. Buyers can consider such pre-compared policies to ensure if they policy they are willing to buy possesses all the requirements.
4. The health insurance premium calculators come up with different parameters that can be calibrated to reach the optimum sum of the premium payment suitable to the financial status of the purchaser.

## **6.FUTURE SCOPE**

An intelligent predictive health insurance cost predictor model will allow a client to compare the cost . The health insurance premium calculators come up with different parameters that can be calibrated to reach the optimum sum of the premium payment suitable to the financial status of the purchaser.this model will help the client to overcome the complexity of the various plans and will provide the client with the best cost for the insurance and let the client take the appropriate insurance from the company.

## **7.BIBLIOGRAPHY**

This project health insurance cost predictor is done by me. I have made this under guidance of smartinternz experts. I have taken help of below platforms for succesfully completing the project i.e.

.SMARTINTERNZ

.IBM CLOUD

.IBM WATSON STUDIO

.GITHUB

THANK YOU.